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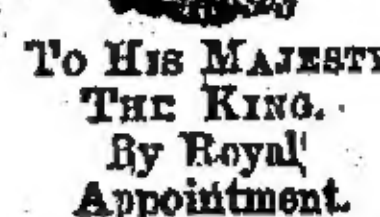
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 23RD, 1913.

The negative answer returned in the House of Commons by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the inquiry by Mr. GINNELL, M.P., as to whether H.M.'s Government will insist upon China "paying for the Opium she does not want," will relieve the anxieties of the anti-opium agitators in China, but it does nothing to relieve the anxieties of foreign Opium merchants and the banks who under the sanction of an international agreement have been concerned in a trade which, by reason of a breach of faith on the part of the Chinese Government, threatens to involve them in ruinous financial losses. In a leading article which appeared in *The Times* of December 27th last the position was tersely put in these terms: "The merchants want to know what they have to do with the vast stocks they have purchased through faith in an agreement which the British Government are either unable or unwilling to enforce. This is not a matter which concerns only a few middlemen in Bombay and Calcutta, though the middlemen have rights which should be recognized. It must be obvious that, when such huge sums are at stake, more than traders in the market-place are interested. Great banks and important commercial firms are heavily involved in the accumulation of Indian Opium at the treaty ports. Nor is it any answer to say that great fortunes have in the past been built up out of the Opium trade. The trade was legalized, and the Government of India should not have taken huge sums from the traders with such alacrity if they did not mean to enforce the

agreements." In reply to what was described as Sir JOHN JORDAN's "final warning" on the subject of the Opium trade, a Presidential Mandate was promulgated on Christmas Day insisting on the observance of the Agreement of 1911, but, as we pointed out at the time, it was couched in such vague general terms as could hardly be construed by the Provinces seriously. Indeed all the evidence available goes to show that the officials in the Provinces are exhibiting a determination to misinterpret and to defy the Agreement. The correspondent of *The Times* at Peking, when communicating to his journal news of the promulgation of the President's Mandate, added: "An unfortunate symptom of the spirit animating the new régime is the infinite ingenuity expended in evading or avoiding plain obligations. The failure frankly to recognize and loyally observe foreign rights alienates sympathy on all hands and only adds to the many difficulties confronting the Government." The attitude of the British Government in regard to the enforcement of the agreement, as well as in regard to the financial losses incurred thereby to British merchants, appears to be one of indifference, and unless this impression is rudely removed we may confidently anticipate a legacy of further trouble with China of a like character in connection with her other international obligations. Obviously, the situation, so far as the opium merchants are concerned, has been greatly relieved by the stopping of the opium sales in India, but the problem of the accumulations of stock at Hongkong and the Treaty ports remains for solution. In a memorial to the Viceroy of India last month the Indian Opium Merchants asked that the Government of India should take back the Opium they had sold and refund the purchase money. On the other hand, inasmuch as the Chinese Government, in effect, contracted under the Agreement to admit certain specified quantities of Opium into China year by year for a stated number of years, the Chinese Government might reasonably be asked to indemnify the merchants for the losses which they incur by reason of China's failure to fulfil her contract. It is a simple business arrangement. But a suggestion to this effect has thrown the anti-opium Press in China into a state of alarm. *The Republican Advocate*, discussing it, says:—"Surely the missionaries in China, who have always shown such anxiety for the moral and spiritual welfare of the Chinese people, will not fold their hands and keep quiet over the crisis? For the eradication of opium is a moral question, and if they do not assist substantially and sincerely in the fight, they fail in their duty towards humanity. We know they will say that they are prevented from interfering in politics, but they have always interfered in Chinese questions. Then why single out this one?" We do not know what opinion the missionaries as a body may entertain as to China's moral responsibility for losses incurred through her own violation of an international agreement, but it is very evident that there is a good deal of moral laxity about the views of the ardent anti-opium advocates among the Chinese. We trust the solution of the problem may yet be found in the gradual absorption of the stock in legitimate trade. The barbarous practices to which the officials in the province of Hunan have been resorting, in utter disregard of the national law, with the object of bringing about a complete stoppage of the trade in Opium, cannot but be condemned by all civilised peoples, be their colour white, yellow or black; and despite such barbarities, we believe it will be many years yet before there ceases to be a large market for Opium—native-grown, if not foreign—in all parts of China.

Shanghai St. Patrick's Society has decided to provide two bursaries for children of Irish parents.

Governor General Forbes was accorded a great reception on returning to the Philippines last Saturday.

Two Japanese long distance runners have already arrived in Manila in order to get acclimatised and to train under the local weather conditions before entering for the big race at the Olympic games.

The Police in the Eastern District have been informed by a woman living at Third Street, West Point, that she was accosted by two men somewhere near No. 12, Praya East, and they obtained from her jewellery to the value of \$15 and \$7 in money by the confidence trick.

A bill to limit indulgence in cock-fighting to the first Sunday in each month and official holidays, excepting Memorial day and Rizal day and the Thursday and Friday of Holy Week, has been introduced into the Philippine Assembly by Delegate Fornacir. It is believed that the Bill will meet with great favour among the members of the Lower House.

Mr. Viessering, the Dutch financier, has declined to accept the post of financial adviser to the Government.

The General Managers of the Lao Kung Mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Shanghai, announce that the balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account on December 31st, 1912, subject to audit, is Tls. 137,153.79, out of which the Board recommend a payment of a dividend of Tls. 11 per share, which will absorb Tls. 89,000.

One of the largest shipments of gold bullion ever brought from a Philippine mining district reached Manila last week from Paracale. The treasure shipment amounted to 1,017 ounces, valued at a few pesos under 60,000 pesos. The greater part of it, amounting to 1,357 ounces, valued at more than 50,000 pesos, came from the Governor Gilbert, the big new dredge operating at Gumaus. The gold was consigned to Manila banks and goes to San Francisco for treatment at the United States mint.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Mayers have left Peking for Europe by the Siberian route. Mr. Mayers has been called home by the British and Chinese Corporation, whose representative he is in Peking, for consultation in connection with the Sextuple Loan. This, says the *Peking Daily News*, means a delay in the negotiations for the final contract of the projected new loan to China. The delay will be welcome to the Sextuple Group, as it will enable them to see how the situation in Europe will develop. Mr. G. A. Robertson will be in charge during the absence of Mr. Mayers.

Proceedings in the law courts in Manila must be much more exciting than they are in Hongkong if the following account, taken from the *Cable News American*, is to be believed: "The gathering clouds which have been hovering over the forensic heavens in the court of first instance in the Walled City, where Ex-Governor Mariano Lim is on trial charged with estafa in the celebrated right of way cases, broke yesterday afternoon. For several days past there have been lurid flashes of legal lightning long pent up, which flashed across the courtroom horizon, like heat upon a summer's evening, prophetic of a coming storm. With a resonant and resounding crash the cataclysm burst about four p.m., which cleared the surcharged atmosphere, after which a tropic calm ensued."

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of Mr. A. Roberts, the chief engineer of the Indo-China steamer *Takang*. The vessel arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtau on Monday, the 18th, and when she was made fast alongside the wharf Mr. Roberts left the ship and has not since been seen by the ship's officers and crew. On Tuesday evening he left his mother's residence, at No. 7b, Miller Road, about 7.30, saying he was going to the ship. Later he was seen in the Astor Bar with a friend, whom he left at midnight, saying he was going aboard. "His friend saw him get in a ricksha and go towards the wharf. Inquiries have been made by the river police and the shore police and it was learned from the quarter-master of the *Takang* that while he was on watch between midnight and one o'clock on Wednesday morning he heard a sound as if something had fallen into the water. He looked over the side, but saw nothing and heard nothing further. The missing man was forty-eight years of age and was a native of Shanghai. He served his apprenticeship as an engineer in the employ of Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co. He joined the Indo-China as a junior engineer and eventually rose to the rank of chief.

ALLEGED FALSE BANKNOTE CASE.

The hearing was again resumed of the case in which a Chinese schoolmaster, his wife, and his daughter were charged by Sergeant Gerrard with the possession and with uttering counterfeit bank notes. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston) defended.

A money-changer deposed that the older woman tendered for change a \$5 note on the Kwang Tung Bank. Observing that she walked away rather rapidly, witness became suspicious and examined it, and found it was spurious.

The case was adjourned.

KOWLOON BURGLAR IN CUSTODY.

At the Magistracy yesterday the "Kowloon burglar," Chan Sang, was charged with burglariously breaking and entering, with another not in custody, Nos. 1, 2, and 10, Knutsford Terrace, and No. 8, Cameron Terrace, Kowloon, and stealing therefrom various articles of clothing, etc. He was also charged with being in possession of three keys, the same being fit for use as housebreaking implements. The defendant, on being charged, pleaded guilty, but said the keys were given to him.

The case was remanded till Saturday.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL VACANCY.

NOMINATION OF MR. C. M. EDE.

Mr. C. Montague Ede, who has previously served temporarily on the Legislative Council, has been nominated by the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., seconded by Mr. G. T. Edkins (manager of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire), to serve again as the representative of the Justices of the Peace, during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

THE RECENT P. & O. PROSECUTION.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. Melbourne, Mr. R. F. C. Master mentioned the case in which two Chinese are charged with stealing tin from a P. & O. steamer. He asked his Worship if he was prepared to convict on the evidence already given. If not, he would have to withdraw the case, as since the last hearing the informer had died in hospital, and he had been unable to take any depositions *de bene esse*. Only part of the man's evidence was taken. His Worship deferred his decision.

THE POKFULAM MURDER.

Before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday Mo Kwai, a Chinese cowboy, was charged with the murder of an ex-Jemadar of Police named Gulab at Pokfulam.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson (Assistant Crown Solicitor) conducted the prosecution, and Mr. R. C. Faithfull, solicitor, defended.

An Indian Police Sergeant Major said he had known the deceased for 15 years. Witness was in the habit of visiting him once a week at the Dairy Farm, mostly on Sundays. The deceased had told him on several occasions that the Chinese cowboys were very spiteful against him. Witness last saw him alive on the 10th November, and on the 19th he heard of his death. In consequence of information he received witness placed four men to search the hills at Pokfulam. Witness found traces of blood along the conduit from opposite No. 10 cowshed shed, where the murder took place. He followed the traces of blood for over 100 yards and then up a small path on to the hillside, and eventually found the body, which was lying in a deep water run. It was minus the head, which witness found about five yards further down. Witness placed an Indian constable and a watchman to guard the body of the deceased.

The hearing was again adjourned.

THE HUGHES MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

The Victoria Theatre was again filled by an appreciative audience to witness the production of "The Speculators" by the Hughes Musical Comedy Company. The principals are already too well-known to require individual mention, and it is sufficient to say that the performance was a distinct success, thus ensuring another large house at the repeat performance this evening. The Jew and the Dutchman created roars of laughter, and merited the hearty applause extended them.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT IN CHINA.

A QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

So far as is known at present, says the *China Republican*, the new Parliament will meet on the 4th April, but the question of procedure in connection with the election of the President is now agitating the minds of officials, who appear to be in doubt as to whether the new Parliament alone will make the election or whether the question ought to be referred to the country. In any case, it is not expected that the President will be elected before the summer, and perhaps not until the autumn.

The matter of the budget also presents difficulties. The Ministry of Finance has presented a draft budget to the Cabinet, after which it was referred to the Legislative Bureau. The Ministry of Finance naturally desires the passage of the budget at as early a date as possible.

CHINA'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

According to the *China Republican*, the small attendance of members in the National Council is calculated to cause the Government trouble, because it is preventing the passage of bills which ought to be passed soon, particularly bills affecting finance, such as those dealing with banks, the Treasury and the Salt Babelle. The last named is the most important owing to its effect upon the forthcoming Sextuple Loan. It is understood that the Government is not yet able to meet the situation, but something must be done in the matter.

A message from Peking on January 16th reported another sparse attendance at the meeting of the National Council, and stated that the lack of interest displayed by the members was being vigorously criticised.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

INTERESTING POLITICAL SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 22.

Unprecedented Lobby intriguing has occurred in connection with the female suffrage amendments to the Franchise Bill. Though the Liberal newspapers generally are not so pessimistic as the *Daily Chronicle*, which describes the situation as the most menacing confronting the Government, they are unanimous in urging the Radicals to be cautious and to remember that it is no Party question, and also not to talk of resignations.

Sir Edward Grey's amendment, which Mr. Lyttelton moves and Sir Edward supports, merely substitutes "person" for "male person."

The general belief is that it will pass, but it is not thought likely that the House will adopt the consequential amendment which Mr. Henderson, the Labour M.P., intends moving in favour of universal adult suffrage, and the enfranchising of 10,000,000 women; or Mr. Dickinson's amendment involving the enfranchisement of 6,000,000 women householders and married women.

Mr. Lyttelton's amendment would enfranchise 1,000,000 Municipal voters.

Of the others, Mr. Dickinson's is considered as having most chance of being adopted.

Should Sir Edward Grey's amendment alone be carried, the Courts may have to decide the meaning of the term "person," which the House of Lords in 1908 defined as meaning "male person."

There are rumours that some of the Ministers will resign, whatever the decision of the House of Commons might be, and it is even suggested that Sir Edward Grey will resign if his amendment be rejected.

Some Radicals suggest the dropping of the Bill, and proceeding with the Plural Voting Bill only.

ANTI-WOMAN-SUFFRAGE MEETING.

At a crowded meeting at Queen's Hall, attended by Unionist and Liberal Members of Parliament and other prominent personages to protest against Women's Suffrage, Lord Curzon, who presided, declared that he was undeviatingly hostile to the Suffrage.

Mr. Hobhouse, supporting, maintained that the majority of women were anti-Suffragists.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward argued that women with the vote would only be raw material for the political purposes of men.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE BILL.

Mr. Balfour, speaking in the City, made a vehement denunciation of the Government's Franchise Bill. He said their idiotic proposition was based on the idea that where man rests is his true home, and that where he works has no connection therewith.—(Laughter.) The Bill would disfranchise the City of London, which has steadily grown with the Empire.—(Cheers.) He dwelt on the City's vast importance from the Imperial and financial points of view, and also in the world of International commerce, yet, he said, the Government would make the City's rights and its weight in the counsels of the Empire vanish, while introducing 42 representatives from a newly-constituted Ireland to vote in English and Scottish affairs.

Lord Rothschild said the Government's Bill would reduce a great constituency to a very small one of caretakers and bank messengers, and, if women voted, of charwomen.

EFFECT OF PANAMA CANAL.

Sir George Ross stated recently that it cost at the present time about 24 cents to ship a bushel of wheat from Moose Jaw or Calgary to Liverpool, that is in the summer months, when advantage may be taken of the Lake shipment. By the Panama Canal, Sir George estimates that not only in summer, but in winter, the cost of shipping the same wheat to Liverpool would be only 22 cents. In ten years' time Canada will be producing 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the Canadian railways will not be able to grow rapidly enough to cope with this enormous development.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DANISH STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

TEN LIVES LOST.

LONDON, January 22nd.

The Danish steamer *Estonia*, belonging to the East Asiatic Company, Limited, of Copenhagen, caught fire in the Red Sea on Thursday. The flames spread rapidly, and the captain and ten men were burned to death or forced overboard. The third engineer was burned at his post. The survivors huddled in the fore-castle, and were rescued in the nick of time by a passing steamer. The *Estonia* is still afloat.

[On Tuesday morning we published a communication from Messrs. Melchers & Co., stating that they had been informed by the owners that the vessel had been destroyed as stated. The *Estonia* was bound for the Far East and was reported as having passed the Canal on the 10th inst.]

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

SENATOR ROOT'S STRONG ATTITUDE.

LONDON, January 22.

The Hon. Elihu Root, in supporting in the Senate at Washington his amendment to the Panama Canal Act, seeking to eliminate the exemption of American coastwise vessel from payment of tolls, said the cornerstone of the American rights in the Canal was that it should be open to the world on equal terms. The Canal Zone was not American property except on trust and any other standpoint was revolting and hypocritical.

THE CONDITION OF SOMALILAND.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, January 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. Baird asked for information regarding Somaliland. He described the condition of the interior as being chaotic and derogatory to British honour. Two Unionist M.P.s, Mr. Glazebrook and Sir Randolph Baker, urged re-occupation.

Mr. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, described the success of the operations by the Camel Constabulary and the 119th Infantry against a tribe of caravan looters in December, and said there had been no disturbing reports since. There was nothing serious in the condition of the interior.

THE BALKAN WAR.

LONDON, January 22.

The Ambassadors in London to-day take up the question of Albania—Montenegro and Serbia have already submitted memoranda detailing their claims, the former demanding Skutari, Ipck, and Prizrend, and the latter—Prizrend and Prilep.

THE MALAYAN DREADNOUGHT.

LONDON, January 22nd.

The *Times* understands that preparations for building the battleship presented by the Malay Princes have been completed, and that the contract will be placed within a few days.

FRENCH CABINET FORECASTS.

LONDON, January 22.

Latest Paris advices state that M. Briand is busily engaged Cabinet making. The latest forecasts are that M. Ribot or M. Jonnart, the ex-Governor of Algeria, takes the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, M. Etienne that of War, and M. Baudin that of Marine.

FRENCH OPERATIONS IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, January 22.

A message from Lisbon states that the French are resuming operations at Mogador with a strong force comprised of six battalions of Infantry and two squadrons of Cavalry, with artillery and numerous machine guns.

PORTUGUESE SAILORS' STRIKE.

LONDON, January 22.

A message from Lisbon states that the services of the Portuguese East African liners have been suspended owing to a strike by the sailors and dockers over the dismissal of a sailor.

A Chinese telegram states that the Russian Minister at Peking in deference to representations made by the American Minister, has acquiesced in the postponement of payment of the instalment due on the Boxer indemnity, but demands the privilege of issuing Russian banknotes in Kuldja, Sinkian and Manchuria.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SEATHOLDERS.

Yesterday the annual meeting of the subscribers to and seatholders of St. John's Cathedral was held at the City Hall. The Bishop of Victoria presided, and there were also present H.E. the Governor (Sir Henry May), Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, the Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Col. W. R. St. John, Dr. F. Clark, the Rev. V. Copley Moyle, Messrs. W. L. Pattenden, W. Armstrong, A. Dyer, N. J. Stabb, H. J. Gedgo, T. F. Hough, F. Browne, A. Beck, G. Piercey, M. S. Northcote, Dr. Saunders, &c.

The Hon. Treasurer (Dr. Clark) submitted the annual financial statement. He said that this was the first time for a number of years that they had been able to present a balance-sheet showing a credit balance, which was over \$1,748. As a matter of fact the difference between income and expenditure was \$1,450. The former had been reduced by \$1,500 and the latter by \$3,000, which practically represented the salary of the Assistant-Chaplain, and that was one reason why they could not continue to maintain an Assistant-Chaplain. The reduction in income was general. Pew rents were reduced by about \$250, donations by \$500, and collections by \$500, and the remainder was made up by sundry items. They were now in the position of having a credit balance of \$1,000, but against that they must remember that their Reserve Fund, which some years ago was seven or eight thousand dollars, had now practically reached bedrock, about \$1,000. Under present conditions it was not necessary to draw on that, and he hoped that in the future they would add to the Fund in addition to starting other Funds. (Applause.)

H. E. Sir Henry May proposed the adoption of the accounts, and this was carried.

The Bishop, prior to the election of six lay members on the Church Body, said he was sure they would like to express their gratitude to the six gentlemen for their services during the past year. Continuing, he said this was the first annual meeting since the arrival of their new Chaplain, the Rev. Copley Moyle, and he would like to say how very cordially they welcomed him to the Diocese. He had the privilege of being present in London when Mr. Moyle had a very excellent send-off by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel last April. A very large number of London clergy had gathered together to wish him God-speed. Although it did seem a little belated, he would take this opportunity of offering him a cordial welcome and assuring him of their grateful co-operation in all his duties. (Applause.)

H. E. Sir Henry May mentioned that one of the members of the Church Body was leaving the Colony, and the Hon. Secretary said the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock had sent in his resignation.

His Excellency then proposed that the other five members be re-elected, and that Mr. Stabb's name should be substituted for that of the Hon. Mr. Pollock's.

This was agreed to. The Rev. Copley Moyle said it was his privilege to move a vote of thanks to the clergy who had given very great help in the services at the Cathedral. He had been single handed and voluntary help had been given every Sunday in taking the Cathedral service at quarter-past eight, and on many other occasions the clergy had rendered great assistance. He would also like to move a formal vote of thanks to the Church Body, and particularly mentioned the names of Dr. Clark, Mr. Browne, and Mr. Pattenden. He also thanked Mr. Wood, for auditing the accounts, the Sunday School teachers, the organist (Mr. Dunman Fuller), the members of the Choir, and the many lady helpers. (Applause.) Thanks were also due to Sir Paul Chater for having arranged for the collection of over \$12,000 for the Assistant Chaplain's Fund. It was possible now that they would get a full time Chaplain in the not distant future. (Applause.) They had been discussing the matter, and they had been told that the subscribers to that Fund had been 37, and they had given very liberally. He strongly urged on other members of the congregation that they should give increased support in the offertories in order to assist. He felt more than ever now that there was a tremendous amount of work in the Colony, particularly amongst the young men, which was not being done now, and which he was not able to do.

The votes of thanks being carried with acclamation, Dr. Clark proposed the re-election of Mr. G. Wood as auditor, and this was seconded by Mr. M. S. Northcote and carried.

THE DEFENCES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

A telegram from Washington to the *Cable News American*, dated 17th January, 1913, stated that the

PARIS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, Dec. 27th, 1912.

THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

As soon as "Le Jour de l'An" or New Year's Day is over, an exceptionally busy time for the President of the French Republic, M. Fallières will complete his preparations of departure; he longs to get away from the Palace and once more become an ordinary citizen. It was the strong desire of the French Republic to place a strictly "safe" man at the head of France seven years ago that resulted in the election of M. Fallières as President. Prior to this unique post of office M. Fallières was eight times in the French Cabinet, and long before attaining to the head of the State he was looked upon as a man of peculiar ability that fitted him for such a position, and was regarded as a brilliantly clever, shrewd, and far-sighted politician. His Presidential election was received throughout France with the greatest cordiality and an outburst of popular acclamation. Now that he is about to quit the Elysee, France is very grateful to him for all he has done; his term of office has not always been enviable. He has had some critical times as well as some very enjoyable times. He did his best in all cases to keep peace at home as well as abroad, he caused France to become more intimate with England, and his own flying visit to London three or four years ago as the guest of King Edward VII. more than ever convinced him that France's truest friend is Britain.

STORIES OF M. FALLIERES.

When M. Fallières was elected President, he naturally had many interviewers and callers at the Palace. One representative of a paper relates how, when he entered the room, the President looked up with a whimsical smile, and said:—"I see my tormentor is punctual to the moment. Doubtless you have brought a photographer with you? Ah," he broke out, as the camera-man appeared with his apparatus, "there he is! Take my portrait at once. I am your victim. Let the sacrifice be complete!" A good story is told of the retiring President, who, as probably everybody knows by this time, is most devoted to his garden and horticulture. His vineyards in the South of France are renowned. In workman-like attire, he often digs and prunes; and one day, when he was thus engaged, a pompous individual asked:—"My good man, can you please tell me if M. Fallières is at home, and if he is receiving to-day?" "Oh, yes!" said the "good man." "Just go up to that door, and Jennie (meaning his wife) will let you in. He's receiving to-day all right." Then M. Fallières slipped to the back door in time to say over his wife's shoulder, "Here he is!" and to enjoy a hearty laugh at his visitor's expense and surprise.

THE CAREER OF THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

M. Fallières was born in 1841, at Mézin, in the Department of Lot-et-Garonne, and he is, therefore, now 71 years of age. His father was a vine-grower, and occupied the position of clerk to the Justice of the Peace and district land surveyor. As a young lad, he was of a somewhat dreamy and melancholy disposition, with a great aptitude for learning, and blessed with a prodigious memory. He took his degree at the College of Angoulême, when 18 years of age, and from there migrated to Paris, where he studied law. If there is one thing more than another M. Fallières glories in, it is the fact that his grandfather was a blacksmith—a fine, strapping blacksmith he was, too, with a fund of good humour and good comradeship, which won for him golden opinions from innumerable friends. When studying for the Bar, M. Fallières, who undoubtedly possesses some of the characteristic traits of his grandfather, full of practical jokes and good humour, shocked the sober sides of Nérac, and aroused them to storms of indignation by going round with a party of young fellows and ringing all the door-bells in the town after dark; no further harm (?) was done. At Nérac, he soon settled down to work in sober earnest, and shortly after became known as a power to be reckoned with. He became Mayor of Nérac, and he was also elected a member of the Conseil Général of the Department. About this time he married the charming daughter of a local attorney, Mlle. Bresson, who is now the President's wife. M. Fallières did not rise to his eminent position without fighting several battles against public opinion.

When President Fallières was a boy

glass, and quaff its contents liberally from the bung-hole, crying out, "To whom shall I pass the cup? Now then, I challenge you!" And a general laugh followed. "Now, then, father," put in young Fallières, with a twinkle in his eye, when quaffing from the hog-head was in progress, "why not challenge them in the eating line?" "Don't!" replied the father. "I lay a wager you won't eat a sausage long enough to stretch from one bank of the river to the other!" Cried young Fallières. "Yes, I will!" cried out his father. "And I say you won't!" answered the present President. "I declare I will!" retorted the father. "If I don't I'll give you 5 francs!" But, alas! he never did, for the point of the joke was that Mézin did not contain a sausage so long. So young Fallières got his 5 francs out of his father. Several more good stories exist about father and son.

MADAME FALLIERES.

Madame Fallières—who is unfortunately not recognised officially—is one of those gracious and charming French ladies whose tact and delightful manners have won all hearts, and she has a very large number of friends. The President can boast of a most happy domestic life, for Monsieur Fallières dearly loves his wife, his children (son and a married daughter) and his home. Once when his children were quite small, the boy was helping his father in the garden, and had got very grubby and dirty. When he came in his little sister, who had been playing at being "engaged" to her small brother, ran to her mother, and said, "Mother, please wash my brother's face at once! I want to kiss him—we are engaged."

DR. SUN YAT-SEN.

LETTERS FROM THE U.S. PRESIDENT AND THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who cabled on November 16th congratulating Dr. Woodrow Wilson and Congressman William Sulzer on their election, respectively, to the Presidency of the United States and the Governorship of New York State, has in reply received the following letters:—

Bernada, Dec. 5th, 1912.

My Dear Sir,—It was with peculiar pleasure that I received your gracious telegram of November 16th and beg that you will attribute my long delay in acknowledging it not to neglect, but only to the extraordinary demands upon my time and energies since the election.

Permit me to say that I have watched with the keenest interest the recent course of events in China, and have felt the strongest sympathy with every movement which looks towards giving the people of the great Empire of China the liberty for which they have so long been yearning and preparing themselves.—With sincere personal respect,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.
Hon. Sun Yat-sen,
Shanghai, China.

New York, Nov. 16th, 1912.

My Dear Dr. Sun,—Among all the cablegrams, telegrams and letters I received congratulating me on my election to the Governorship of New York, nothing gratified me more than your cablegram of congratulations and good wishes. I certainly appreciate every word you say, and in the future, as in the past, you can rely on me to aid you in every way in my power. Of course, you and all your friends know how deeply interested I am in the Republic of China, and I trust you and your friends will continue to give it a stability and a security that will command the respect and admiration of the world.

I am longing for the day when I can get away from official care and pay a visit to the great Republic of the Orient. I want to meet you and greet you. You are a world man and have accomplished a world's work. If you should come to the Occident, be sure to call to see me at the Capitol in Albany. The late-string will be on the outside for you.

With best wishes for your health and success, and that of all your fellow-patriots, believe me, as ever,—Very sincerely your friend,

(Signed) WM. SULZER.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen,
Shanghai, China.



Odol is the first and only preparation for cleansing the mouth and teeth which absolutely counteracts the causes of microbial fermentation. While all other preparations are effective only during the few moments of application, the antiseptic and refreshing power of Odol continues gently but persistently

PRESIDENTIAL PROMULGATIONS.

IS YUAN SHIH-KAI BECOMING AUTOCRATIC?

The Chinese papers in the North are commenting keenly regarding the recent Presidential orders, promulgating temporary Provincial laws and regulations. The organs sympathetic towards the Government justify President Yuan Shih-kai on the grounds that it is necessary to establish better order in the Provinces immediately and, also, for the Government to secure greater control over the Provinces. The anti-Government organs question both the President's right to issue such orders and also his *bond fides*. The *Minshupao* says that according to Article 33 of the Constitution the President may promulgate laws, but only after they have received the approval of the National Council. The journal in question asks whether President Yuan Shih-kai was actuated by necessity or whether he was taking advantage of the absence of a sufficient number of members to form a quorum in the National Council to issue Presidential orders which have become law, thus establishing a precedent which the President may follow later.

The *Yenkingshihpao* thinks that it was unnecessary to await the sanction of the National Council, as the situation in the Provinces was becoming dangerous owing to want of effective control. It concludes by saying that all the members of the Cabinet are ready to share the responsibility.

The *Peking Jihpao* impartially says that the President, in making laws by Presidential Order, has been much criticised by the more progressive members of the National Council, while another party considers that the fault lies with the National Council itself. The *Jihpao* thinks, however, that bills which Presidential Orders are intended to replace should first be submitted to the National Council, even if there is no quorum, and that an enquiry ought meanwhile to be addressed to the Government.

AN OPIUM FIGHT.

ENCOUNTER WITH ARMED BANDITS.

Chongtu, Janshow and Kienchow officials escorted by militia, while patrolling their districts for the purpose of investigating and prohibiting opium cultivation, were confronted last week at a boundary by one thousand armed members of a society for the protection of opium cultivation. A fight ensued in which both sides fired volleys. One man on each side was killed and many of the opium defenders were wounded. The opium defenders then retreated to an old fort. The officials have made a request for reinforcements.

Tutuh Cheng issued a strongly-worded proclamation threatening punishment to every official who allows opium cultivation.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The opium merchants in the Straits Settlements are greatly concerned at the action of the Indian Government in stopping the sale of unrefined opium. It is stated that Java, Saigon, Siam, Hongkong and Macao annually consume 13,200 chests, and that the proposed reduction will entirely disorganise and destroy the trade.

It is understood that the various Governments have wired protests to the Indian Government.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING IN THE PAST YEAR.

LARGEST OUTPUT ON RECORD.

The annual returns of shipbuilding and engineering on the Clyde are now practically complete, and they show the largest output yet recorded for a single year in any country. On Clyde's river in 1912, 381 vessels were launched last year with a total tonnage of 642,244, an increase of nearly 12,000 tons over 1911. Marine engineering had also a "record" year, the output of machinery totalling 877,125 indicated horse power, an increase of nearly 80,000 horse power. Messrs. John Brown & Co., Clydebank, were easily first for marine machinery. The tonnage of vessels launched represents more than Germany's complete output in 1911, and twice that of the United States. The prospects for the Clyde during the coming year are extremely good. The year 1912 closed with practically every berth occupied, and, barring labour disputes, another "record" should be established.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of seatholders, subscribers and regular members of the congregation was held in the Vestry, at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, Rev. N. C. Pope, M.A., presiding. There was a somewhat larger attendance than in former years.

The minutes of the last annual general meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. FIELDER, hon. treasurer, in presenting the accounts for the year 1912, said he did not think there was much for him to add to what he had already said in his printed report. On going through the former records of the church, he said, he found that the finances had never before been in such a healthy condition. Everyone knew, before the commencement of the year 1912, that the additional expenses incurred by the changing of the vicar would necessitate the raising of \$1,800 in excess of ordinary expenses, and yet very little provision had been made to meet this extra expense. However, the balance brought forward from 1911 was \$468 odd, and they had been able to meet all their expenses during the year and carry forward a credit balance of over \$300. This splendid result was partially due to a marked improvement in all sources of revenue, but more particularly to the deficit fund which was inaugurated when the "Sale of Work" committee decided not to hold a sale last year. The Treasurer pointed out that the "offertories" had shown the greatest improvement, exceeding the previous year by more than \$1,000. The support received from the military authorities during the last half of 1912 was three times as much as formerly, for the church had been receiving a capitation grant since April last, when the accommodation was found inadequate to take the soldiers at the 11 o'clock service. The other receipts had been more or less about the same as the previous year, while the ordinary expenses were, if anything, a little less than before.

The accounts as presented were duly adopted.

The other business of the meeting was the election of the vestry and auditor for the ensuing year. The members of last year's vestry were re-elected with the exception of Mr. Platt, who, anticipating his departure from the Colony, resigned, and to fill this vacancy Mr. T. Hunter, Mr. Pryce and Mr. J. J. Robson were elected. The vestry for this year consists of the following:—Chairman, Rev. N. C. Pope, M.A.; members, Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. J. J. Robson, R. Packham, B. E. Fielder, Crowth Smith, J. P. Douglas, T. F. Claxton, Pryce, H. F. Campbell, Mr. C. N. M. Hamilton was re-elected hon. auditor, Mr. Packham, people's warden; and Mr. Claxton, vicar's warden. The Chairman personally and in the name of the congregation thanked the members of the former vestry for all their services and welcomed the new member in Mr. Pryce and the return of Mr. Robson, who has served on the vestry previously.

In conclusion Mr. Fielder proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Rev. and Mrs. Pope for the ready manner in which they had settled down in their new sphere of life, and said he was sure he was voicing the opinion of all present in saying he hoped it would be a very, very long time before they would think of leaving the church. This was carried unanimously.

THE MAGISTRACY.

For stealing goods from Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co.'s premises a Chinese was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A number of Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of opium. Mr. Hazland imposed fines from \$100 downwards.

Several Chinese were brought before Mr. Melbourne and charged with being in unlawful possession of arms and ammunition. Fines varying from \$50 to \$25 were imposed.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Melbourne with bringing 36 letters into the Colony from Macao, the same not having been stamped in accordance with the postal rules. He was fined \$35.

Before Mr. Hazland two Chinese were charged with stealing brass at the Naval Dockyard, and another man with stealing rubber. They were sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

INTIMATIONS

HAD BAD ECZEMA ON BOTH HANDS

Unable to Do the Slightest Thing. Irritation Almost Drove Her Mad. Cuticura Remedies Cured Her. No Return of Complaint Since.

"About twenty-six years ago I had a very bad attack of eczema on both hands and was unable to do the slightest thing. I did not know what to do for relief. The eczema appeared on the backs of both hands and between the fingers in the form of small pimples which were filled with a clear fluid, the hands being very much swollen and the irritation so bad that it almost drove me mad."

"This state of things went on for a long time and I kept on trying all kinds of remedies without deriving any benefit from them. At last, seeing an advertisement about Cuticura Remedies, I decided to give them a trial. I therefore sent for a set of the three remedies, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Resolvent, value 7s. 6d., and soon obtained relief. I continued using them and they entirely cured me. My hands were entirely healed and although it is now twenty-six years ago that I was cured, I am happy to say that I have never once had the slightest return of this distressing complaint, thanks to the Cuticura Remedies which I must say ought to be in every home." (Signed) Mrs. Sheldrake, 30, Upland Road, Ipswich, England, July 12, 1911.

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Ointment have afforded the most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. A sample of each with 30p. book free from nearest depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London; R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W.; C. J. Collette and Bombay; Petter, Drur & Chem. Corp., sole props. Boston U.S.A.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND SWISS

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

GOLD AND SILVER BRACELET

WATCHES.

ENGLISH MOUNTED CHINESE JADE

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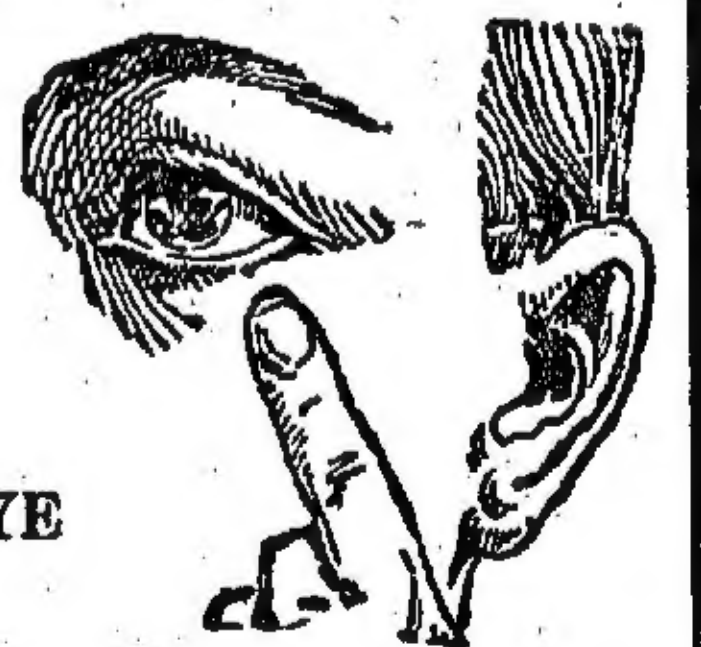
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OUR

STUDY

OF

THE EYE



and its anatomy and our long experience in correcting defective vision enable us to tell beyond doubt if your eyes will be benefited by wearing glasses.

Our method of testing is scientific and accurate. If you do not need glasses we will tell you so. If you do need glasses we can supply and fit them at extremely moderate prices.

MAKE CERTAIN. WE WILL TELL YOU.

DR. G. CO.

ANEMIA.

ITS CONSEQUENCES AND ITS CURE.

There is no doubt that anemia (bloodlessness) causes more suffering than any other complaint, for it is not only a special condition by itself, but is associated with many diseases. Among its most objectionable symptoms are the pale complexion, languor, weakness, shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, headaches and giddiness, noises in the ear, spots before the eyes, indigestion, constipation, faintness, and a host of purely nervous and often alarming symptoms.

Iron, it is now known, will not cure anemia. The remedy must be in the form of food. Discussing what is needed under such conditions, a physician, writing in *The Medical Press and Circular*, says: "Sanatogen has strengthened the physician's hand a hundred-fold. The wonders brought about by this preparation are no less manifold than amazing."

He adds: "Patients, who have grown thin as the result of chronic maladies, put on flesh at the rate of one or two pounds a week, or even more in some instances, when taking Sanatogen. At the same time the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks. That this last-mentioned result is due to an increase of red blood corpuscles has been shown by repeated and skilled examinations."

With the increase of the red corpuscles, all the above-mentioned symptoms disappear.

Thousands of medical men have testified to the value of Sanatogen in anemia. Among them may be mentioned the Private Physician to the Czar of Russia, who writes: "My daughter, who was very nervous and anemic, has been greatly benefited by the prolonged use of Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased, and the colour of her skin became healthier."

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists. (110-508)

FISH! FISH!

WE have Just Received
DIRECT FROM ENGLAND,
A New Shipment of Specially Selected
Smoked

FILLETS,
KIPPERS,
HADDOKS.

THE
DAIRY FARM CO. LTD.

BUDGET OF GOOD THINGS
JUST ARRIVED
for Children and Grown-Ups.
Selling Off at Bed-rock Prices.

Call Early before the Season is over.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.
No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1912. [45]

Warm Days

bring with their pleasures some discomforts. Then it is really refreshing to remove every trace of dust and perspiration by using

Calvert's Toilet Soap

and any day it is a good soap to choose for ordinary toilet use. Pure and cleansing, pleasantly perfumed, and antiseptic—for 10% crystal carbolic is incorporated with it—you will find it not only excellent for the skin and complexion, but also a protection against contagion.

Your local Chemist or Store sells it in three tablet boxes.
F.C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG

FOR
DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Golden of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver

FROM 1893 to 1909;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

PRICE: 51 Cash.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or at local bookstalls.

INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

The following letter recently appeared in *The Times*:

Sir,—In your Financial Section of the 16th inst. a letter appeared from the Indian Cotton Bureau, which I assume to be a recently formed association to enlighten the British public as to the hardships inflicted by the imposition of the Excise duty on the production of cotton goods in India. On the 20th inst. you inserted a reply from Mr. Tattersall, the well-known writer on the productions of Lancashire. The gist of the first letter was to show that there was practically no competition between Indian and Lancashire cloths, and that, therefore, the Excise should be abolished. But he went on to say that if Indian manufacturers were to propose to the Government the abolition of both the import duty and the Excise duty they would receive the support of Lancashire.

But what *duties* would they support their prayer? The duties imposed are 34 per cent. *ad valorem* on cotton fabrics—yarns are free. In the ten years ending March 31 last the revenue increased in the case of imports from £641,000 to £1,041,000, or £400,000, equal to 62½ per cent., and in that of Excise from £124,000 to £325,000, or £201,000, equivalent to 161 per cent.

The value of the imports of cotton fabrics and yarns has advanced in the decade by 63 per cent., from 20.13 million sterling to 33, while the Indian production of yarns has risen 85 per cent., from 576 to 625 millions of pounds, and of cloths—which alone pay the Excise—no less than 178 per cent., from 407 to 1,136 millions of yards. Would these facts justify the Government of India to sacrifice 14 million sterling of revenue? If we examine the details of the import trade in the same period we find the receipts of bleached cloths have increased by 61½ per cent., and of coloured, printed and dyed, by 35 per cent., while those of greys, where the competition actually exists, show a decrease of over 5 per cent.

Before the Excise duty was imposed 60 per cent. of the yarns made in India and 80 per cent. of her fabrics were exported. Last year the respective figures were 76 and 98 per cent., showing how little she has now to reply upon her export trade.—Yours faithfully,

AN OLD BOMBAY MERCHANT.
London, December 25, 1912.

THE P. AND O. "NARRUNG."

DAMAGE TO CARGO AND INSURANCE QUESTIONS.

Since the P. and O. liner *Narrung* is only insured in the market against the risk of total loss, underwriters were asking themselves yesterday, says *The Times* of the 22nd ult., how her misadventure would affect them. P. and O. liners, as a rule, are not insured at all with underwriters, but the insurance on the *Narrung* appears to be a survival of the days when she was one of Messrs. W. Lund & Company's vessels. She is a steamer of over 5,000 tons and was fully laden with cargo, so that the insurance interests here are considerable. At present it is quite impossible to estimate the value of the cargo, but the market would be surprised if it proves to be much less than £100,000. Cargo is insured either against all risks or else free of particular average and in the latter case underwriters do not pay for damage except when due to certain specified causes. These causes are set out in a special clause which provides that the cost of damage shall not be paid unless the vessel or craft be stranded, sunk, or burnt, or unless the damage be caused by the discharge of cargo at a port of distress.

The exact wording of the clause which now obtains runs as follows:—
"Warranted free from particular average unless the vessel or craft be stranded, sunk, or burnt, but the assured are to pay the insured value of any package or packages which may be totally lost in loading, transshipment or discharge, also any loss of or damage to the interest insured which may reasonably be attributed to fire collision or contact of the vessel and/or craft and/or conveyance with any external substance (ice included) other than water, or to discharge of cargo at a port of distress, also to pay landing and/or warehousing forwarding and special charges if incurred."

PUTTING BACK TO A PORT OF DISTRESS.
Now as the *Narrung* has not been stranded, sunk, or burnt, and has apparently not been in collision, it would appear that underwriters will not be liable for any damage caused to cargo by heavy seas if the goods are insured f.p.a., though they might then have to make good any cargo ruined so badly as to be worthless. Their liability at present would seem to be limited to any damage caused by "the discharge of cargo at a port of distress," for London, to which the *Narrung* has put back, is undoubtedly for her a port of distress. According, though, to the reading of the clause, the underwriting liability will be strictly limited to such damage, for instance, as might be caused by the breaking of goods when being discharged, exposure on the quay, &c.

This clause, it is interesting to note, has only been drawn up this year, and has only lately become uniform. It differs materially from the clause which preceded it. Until this year there was a tendency for underwriters to accept various clauses drawn up by the merchants or brokers, and this was apt to lead to confusion. The acceptance of a special clause may, in fact, have been responsible for what happened in the case of the sugar cargo of the British steamer *Dunblane* just a year ago. The *Dunblane* put into Lisbon on December 20, 1911, bound from Samarang for London, having encountered heavy weather, with her fore-hold full of water. About 7,000 bags of sugar were damaged by water, but because the sugar was reinsured free of particular average "unless the vessel put into a port of distress," the reinsuring underwriters paid for the damaged cargo.

ANGLO-ORIENT

REVERSIBLE

HEARTH RUGS,

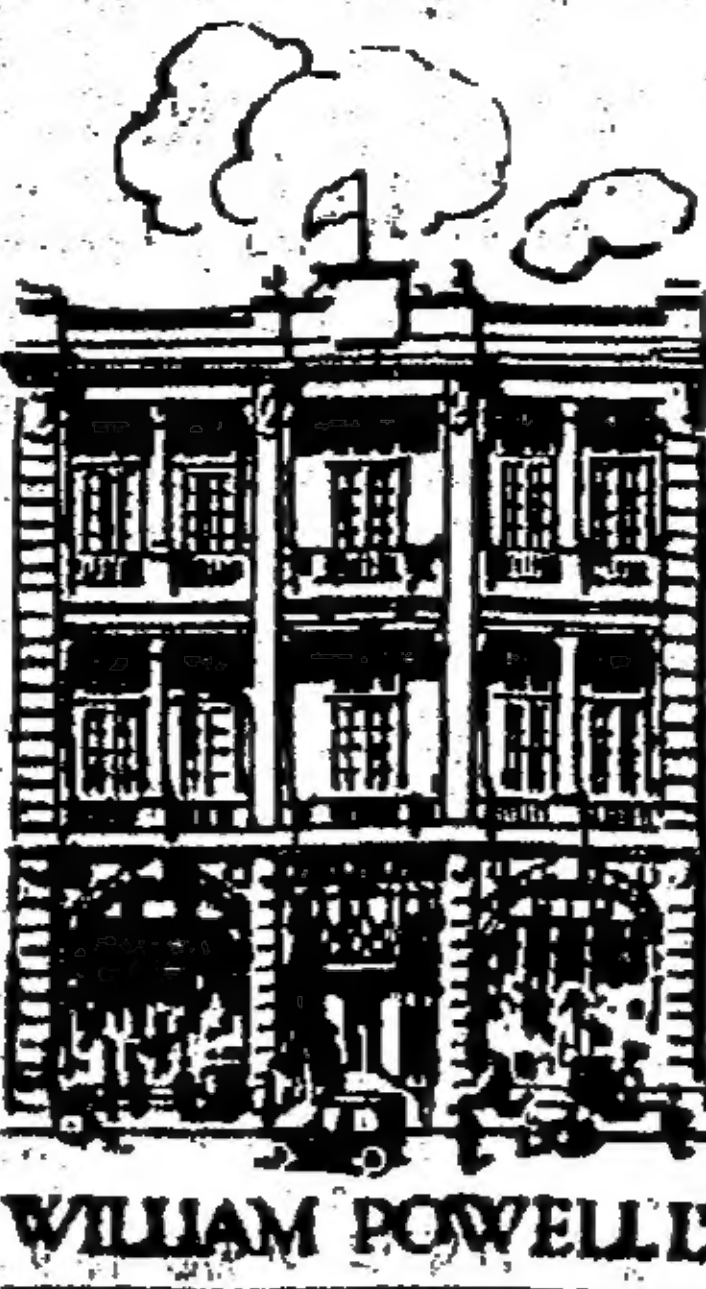
CORRIDOR

RUGS,

BEDSIDE

RUGS,

SQUARES.



WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

AXMINSTER, WILTON AND BRUSSELS
CARPETS,

with Borders to Match.

STAIR AND PASSAGE CARPETS.

SEAMLESS SQUARES.

AXMINSTER

HEARTH RUGS,

SOFA RUGS,

SLIPMATS,

SEAMLESS

SQUARES.

Van
Houten's
Cocoa

The points involved in insurance f.p.a. are intricate, and should it be found, as can hardly happen otherwise, that the cargo in the *Narrung* has been damaged, it will be interesting to observe what action is adopted by underwriters respecting cargo insured f.p.a.

MARINE UNDERWRITING IN DECEMBER.

UNUSUALLY HEAVY LOSSES.

There are a sufficient number of serious casualties included in the table below to show that marine underwriting losses during the month of December were unusually heavy. The loss caused by total wrecks is estimated at £446,000, yet it is impossible at the present moment to say that the market will not have to face claims for further heavy total losses. Thus there are two large steamers which are now really uninsured. These are the *Snowdon Range* and the *Whitfinch*, valued at £23,000 and respectively. Estimating the values of the cargo, it may be said that the *Snowdon Range* represents underwriting interests of well over £100,000, and the *Whitfinch* £130,000. Then as the year closed news came of the stranding of the *Clan Line* steamer *Clan Mackenzie* on the coast of Spain and the latest advices show that the position of the vessel is serious. Over 90 per cent. was yesterday being quoted for insurance. The hull of the *Clan Mackenzie* is valued at £75,000 and the total interests at stake may be estimated at over £250,000. Therefore, it would be idle to deny that unless events take a very favourable turn for underwriters the loss caused by total wrecks in December instead of being £446,000 might amount to nearly £930,000. Further, no one can say now that this would be the extreme cost of the December total losses. There are, as the list of reinsurance rates show, other serious casualties before the market, notably the stranding, near Rio de Janeiro, of the liner *Worman*, which carries a cargo worth £150,000, while there is a batch of steamers which had to face the recent violent gales and are now being reinsured.

Date	Vessel.	Casualty.	Estimated value of cargo and cargo.
1	Barcelona (s.)	Abandoned.	77,000
2	River Meander (s.)	Foundered.	100,000
11	Antonia (s.)	Foundered.	62,000
13	South Atlantic (s.)	Foundered.	40,000
16	Montana (s.)	Wrecked.	50,000
17	Derna (s.)	Sunk.	15,000
23	Florence (s.)	Wrecked.	100,000
29	Volmar (s.)	Foundered.	12,000
		Estimated total loss	£446,000

Owing to the special circumstances outlined above the total losses are exceptionally difficult to estimate for the past month, though the broad fact remains that the cost of disasters is certain to be unusually large. In addition to the total losses average claims due to heavy weather damage will undoubtedly represent a formidable amount.—*The Times*.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 12.35 a.m.—Pressure has increased rapidly and considerably along the E. coast of China, and moderately along the S. coast. It is nearly stationary over the southern districts.

An anti-cyclone now covers China. The anti-cyclone over Manchuria has apparently travelled south-eastward.

No return from Japan.

Fresh to strong monsoon is indicated along the E. coast of China and the northern portion of the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

DISTRICT FORECAST.
• Hongkong & Neighbourhood
Fornese Channel ... North-easterly gale.
South coast of China between ... The same as Hongkong and Lanoka. No. 1.
South coast of China between ... The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.
• N.E. winds, fresh; fine colder.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
WATERPILLS

A French Preparation for all Irritations of the Urinary System. It is a powerful diuretic and antiseptic. It is the only medicine that can be taken in the form of a pill, and is therefore the most convenient and most effective. It is the only medicine that can be taken in the form of a pill, and is therefore the most convenient and most effective. It is the only medicine that can be taken in the form of a pill, and is therefore the most convenient and most effective.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
WATERPILLS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 102. No. 3. THERAPION. It is a powerful diuretic and antiseptic. It is the only medicine that can be taken in the form of a pill, and is therefore the most convenient and most effective. It is the only medicine that can be taken in the form of a pill, and is therefore the most convenient and most effective. It is the only medicine that can be taken in the form of a pill, and is therefore the most convenient and most effective.

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING.
No. 2, WEST END TERRACE, Shamoon, From 1st May, 1913.
153, PRAYA EAST, GODOWN, suitable for Storage of Kerosene.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1913. [65]

TO LET.

MR. ALEX. MOIR would let his Compact Residence for Three or Four Months during the coming Summer to a suitable Tenant. Fully furnished, situated in the Beautiful Valley of the Aran—near the picture-gue village of Fittleworth, 5 miles from Arundel and about 50 from London—comprising: Lounge, Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, 6 Bed Rooms, not counting Servants' Rooms, Bath Room with Hot and Cold Water; up-to-date Sanitation. Nice Grounds. Motor Garage if required.
For further particulars, apply to—
MR. JOHN WILKIE,
Care of WACDONALD & Co.,
York Buildings.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1913. [218]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

From 7th May for 7 Months.
No. 1, MOUNTAIN VIEW, The Peak.
Apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Building, Lee House Street.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1913. [203]

TO LET.

LARGE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT GODOWN, situated on Water Front East Point.
For further particulars apply Property Office JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1912. [67]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS in the Ground Floor of the Annex, suitable for Offices. For further particulars, apply to the Under-Secretary.
JAMES CRAIG,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1913. [153]

TO LET.

FROM the 1st May to 1st November, Burrington, 118, Peak, Furnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
5, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1913. [193]

TO LET.

No. 27, ROBINSON ROAD, SIX ROOMS, with Out-house, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.
Apply to—
F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,
33, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1913. [204]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE up at the PEAK, from 1st March next. Furniture entirely supplied by Lane Crawford & Company and fittings to be sold at a valuation. For full particulars, apply to—
"W. A. D." Office,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1913. [194]

TO LET.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished, 6, Mounts View, Peak, containing SIX ROOMS.
Apply—
W. R. LOXLEY & Co.,
York Buildings, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1912. [72]

TO LET.

OFFICE in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1912. [68]

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Central Accommodation. Light and airy, on FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, in New Building being erected for Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Ltd. Entrance from Des Voeux Road. Electric Lift to all Floors. Electric Light throughout. The plan can be seen and all particulars obtained at the Office.
Messrs. PALMER & TURNER,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor.
Hongkong, 21st December, 1912. [73]

TO LET.

No. 21, SHELLEY STREET.
"CRAIG RYRIE," No. 4, The Peak, To Let. 8 ROOMS; Tennis and Croquet Lawns; Fine Situation.
3, DES VOEUX VILLAS, No. 52, PEAK, 5 ROOMS.
No. 119, THE PEAK, Furnished, from Middle of April until end of October, 1913. FOUR BEDROOMS, Tennis Court and Garden.
No. 6, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 58, THE PEAK, from 1st March, 1913. Premises will be thoroughly repaired, painted and colourwashed. From 1st February, 1913, MERION, No. 10 PEAK, Furnished or Unfurnished, 6 ROOMS. To Let or For Sale. "GLEASHILL," No. 124, Barker Road, Peak, 5 ROOMS, from 1st March, 1913.

For Sale "HARTING and ROGATE" on part of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1154.
Apply to—LINSTAD & DAVIS,
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1913. [64]

TO LET.

ON 2nd FLOOR, No. 2, PEDDER STREET, ONE-ROOMED OFFICE.
Apply Property Office.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1912. [66]

TO LET.

SHOP in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Apply—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1912. [69]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer
"ASSAYE."
Arrived Hongkong on 17th January, 1913, FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., or s.s. "Morca."
From Persian Gulf, or s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co's Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 5 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected—*et cetera* in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DUGGLES, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 17th January, 1913. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship
"DILWARA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1912. [60]

S.S. "MAGELLAN" COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London or s.s. "Macedon" and "Breton," and from Bergeux or s.s. "Ville de Constantinople," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 23rd inst. at NOON will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1912. [2]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGLOE,"
FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th inst., at 11 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1913. [209]

FOR
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS of
MEMORY
and
DEBILITY
and

to
feed the
NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PROSPERO-CLYCATRAT OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, dyspepsia, insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SOMALI AND YOKOHAMA	HIMALAYA Capt. W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	About 27th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	HIMALAYA Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	About 30th Jan.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	AS-AYE Capt. G. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	Noon, 1st Feb.	See Special of Call
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	SUNDA Capt. C. E. Irving, R.N.R.	About 5th Feb.	Freight and Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1913.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, HAIKONG (Call at)	"CHENAN"	On 23rd Jan., 4 P.M.
PAKHOI and HAIKONG (Call at)	"SUNGKANG"	On 24th Jan., 10 A.M.
WINGPO and SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 25th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 25th Jan., M'night.
MANILA, CEBU and MOJOLO	"TEAN"	On 28th Jan., 4 P.M.

MANILA CARNIVAL Special Reduced Fare \$50 Return.—S.S. "TEAN" sailing 28th January.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING,"

Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft.

Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft; Electric Fans fitted.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS

"CHENAN," "CHINUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation.

Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

Leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through

Bill of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before Midnight on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY

Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY

Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of

the transshipment at Wusung.

REDUCED FARES.—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1913. TELEPHONE 35. AGENTS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN EMPIRE	7th Feb.	On 1st Feb., 11 A.M.
		On 1st Mar., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans, a fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

AGENTS.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK and from HONGKONG, MANILA and JAPAN to VANCOUVER (B.C.) and PORTLAND (Or.).

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European, North Continental and British Ports, also Greece, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA:	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. O. J. D. AHLERS .. 11th Feb.	S.S. ARNICA .. 24th Jan.
S.S. SILEBIA .. 15th Feb.	FOR ROTTERDAM, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. SUBVIA .. 15th Feb.	S.S. FUERST BUELOW .. 30th Jan.
S.S. SPEZIA .. 26th Feb.	FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. SCANDIA .. 10th Mar.	S.S. ALTMARK .. 5th Feb.
S.S. SITHONIA .. 23rd Mar.	FOR MARSEILLES, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
	S.S. GOLDENFELS .. 10th Feb.
	FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
	S.S. BRISGAVIA .. 8th Mar.
	FOR VANCOUVER (B.C.) & PORTLAND (Or.):
	S.S. SITHONIA .. 22nd Mar.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1913.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 24th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. G. Fawcett	TUESDAY, 28th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Reach	FRIDAY, 31st Jan., at 10 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 26th Jan., at 10 A.M.
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Operating the THREE TRIPLE SCREW TURBINE Steamers

CHIYO MARU, SHINYO MARU AND TENYO MARU.

Speed 21 KNOTS, Displacement 22,000 TONS.

and the TWIN SCREW S.S.

"NIPPON MARU"

INTERMEDIATE STEAMER.
Speed 18 KNOTS, Displacement 11,000 TONS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
SHINYO MARU	H. S. Smith	TUESDAY, 11th Feb., Noon.
CHIYO MARU	W. W. Greene	TUESDAY, 11th Mar., at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	A. G. Stevens	TUESDAY, 1st April, at Noon.
TENYO MARU	E. Bent	TUESDAY, 8th April, at Noon.

THE S.S. "SHINYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 11th February, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO and the TEHUANTEPEC NATIONAL RAILWAY at SALINA CRUZ.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

The Steamers—

BUYO MARU, HONGKONG MARU and KIYO MARU

Ply between HONGKONG and CORONEL via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING.
KIYO MARU	17,500	SATURDAY, 1st Feb., at Noon.
BUYO MARU	10,500	THURSDAY, 3rd April, at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	WEDNESDAY, 4th June, at Noon.

ALL STEAMERS are equipped with JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS and POST OFFICES.

SPECIAL RATES.—To OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY, members of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES, and to MISSIONARIES.

Through bookings to all important points and AROUND THE WORLD.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

COMPAGNIE MARITIME

INDO-CHINOISE.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

TONKIN

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG," Capt. F. de Catalanc.

(1st and 2nd CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG and HAIPHONG,

on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Jan., 1913, at 9 A.M.

For Passages and Freight apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. (Co.) AGENT.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA and SEATTLE with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking

cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico,

Central and South America.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. and TACOMA VIA JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers	Captains	Leaves
"SEATTLE MARU"	T. Saito	THURSDAY, 23rd Jan., at 2 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 5th Feb., at 2 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	I. Goto	THURSDAY, 20th Feb., at 2 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	K. Hori	WEDNESDAY, 5th Mar., at 2 P.M.
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	SATURDAY, 22nd Mar., at 2 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kanada	WEDNESDAY, 2nd April, at 2 P.M.

Calling at NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.
Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.
Calling at MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

These Newly-Built Steamers have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

SOUTH CHINA COAST AND

FORMOSA SERVICE.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaves
"KAIO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 29th Jan., at 10 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaves
"DAIGI MARU"	Y. Komakawa	SUNDAY, 26th Jan., at 10 A.M.
"DALIN MARU"	T. Fuchigami	SUNDAY, 2nd Feb., at 10 A.M.

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaves
"BOSHU MARU"	K. Tashira	WEDNESDAY, 5th Feb., at 8 A.M.

FOR CANTON.

Steamer	Captain	Leaves
"BOSHU MARU"	K. Tashira	FRIDAY, 31st Jan.

PENINSULAR &

STEAM NAVIGATION

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL
HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

FOR MARSEILLES AND

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGPT.,
THROUGH-TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

STEAMERS	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due	Due
to	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH
COLOMBO		MARSEILLES & LONDON	(Brading 2 days earlier)	(London 1 day later)
Steamer	Tons	Steamer	Tons	
ASSAYE	7500	February 1	MAJOJA	12500
HIMALAYA	7000	February 15	MOREA	11000
DEVANHA	8000	March 1	MARMORA	10500
DELTA	8000	March 15	MEDINA	12500
INDIA	8000	March 29	Through Steamer	
ASSAYE	7500	April 12	MONGOLIA	10000
DEVANHA	8000	April 26	MACEONIA	10500
CHINA	8000	May 10	MALWA	11000
DELTA	8000	May 24	MOULTAN	10000

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE, £106.14 RETURN.

2nd SALOON £48.8 2/2 1/2

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

2 PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave	Due	Due
		HONGKONG	MARSEILLES	LONDON
NOVARA	7000	January 22	February 23	March 5
SUNDA	5700	February 5	March 9	March 19
SARDINIA	7000	February 19	March 23	April 2
SONALI	7000	March 5	April 6	April 16
NAMUR	7000	March 19	April 20	April 30
NANKIN	7000	April 2	May 4	May 14
NYANZA	7000	April 16	May 18	May 28
NORSE	7000	April 30	June 3	June 13
NILE	7000	May 14	June 17	June 27

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st SALOON £56.0 SINGLE, £82.10 RETURN.

2nd SALOON £38.10

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy.

For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MISHIMA MARU	15,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th Jan., at P'light.
	KAGA MARU	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 1st Feb., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 29th Jan., at Noon.
	INABA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 11th Feb., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,600	WEDNESDAY, 12th Feb., at Noon.
	KUMANO MARU	9,300	WEDNESDAY, 12th Mar., at Noon.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	IAKATA MARU	12,500	SATURDAY, 25th Jan.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 3rd Feb.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	12,500	THURSDAY 30th Jan., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	TOTOMI MARU	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 29th Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	9,300	WEDNESDAY, 12th Feb., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KIRIN MARU	5,000	MONDAY, 3rd Feb.

Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Cargo only

1913 PASSENGER SEASON 1913

STEAMER	TONS	DISPLACEMENT	LEAVING HONGKONG
MISHIMA MARU	15,000	15,000	29th January
KAGA	12,500	12,500	1st February
ATSUTA	16,000	16,000	26th February
HITACHI	13,000	13,000	12th March
MIYASAKI	16,000	16,000	26th March
KITANO	16,000	16,000	9th April
IYO	12,500	12,500	23rd April
HIBANO	16,000	16,000	7th May
TANGO	13,500	13,500	21st May

STEAMER	TONS	DISPLACEMENT	LEAVING HONGKONG
INABA MARU	12,500	12,500	11th February
SHIDZUOKA	12,500	12,500	25th February
TAMBA	12,500	12,500	11th March
AWA	12,500	12,500	25th March
SADO	12,500	12,500	4th April
YOKOHAMA	12,500	12,500	18th April

